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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

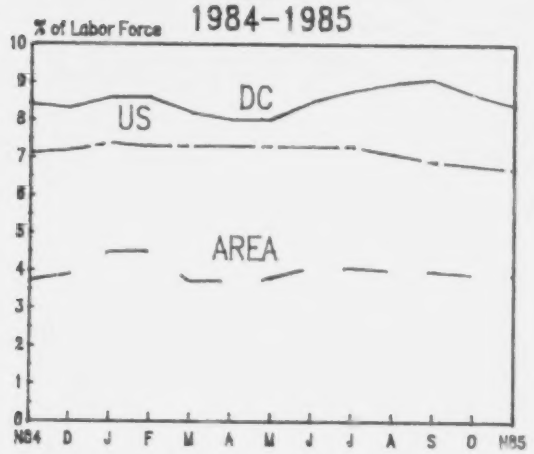
A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1985

JANUARY 24, 1986

DC Unemployment Down in November for 2nd Month in a Row

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
NOVEMBER
1984–1985



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate dropped for the second consecutive month. Between October, 1985 and November, 1985, the City's jobless rate fell from 8.7 percent to 8.4 percent. Rising employment as well as falling unemployment contributed to the 0.3 percentage point decline in the District's unemployment rate. In November, there were 293,000 employed City residents, compared to 292,600 in October. Since peaking in August, 1985 at 30,800, total joblessness in the District has dropped to 27,000 in November, 1985. The Nation's civilian unadjusted jobless rate remained virtually unchanged, declining from 6.8 percent in October to 6.7 percent in November.

Compared to year ago estimates (November, 1984 to November, 1985) the District's employment situation is unchanged, at 8.4 percent. Total employment and unemployment changed little over the year. The number of employed District residents dropped slightly from 293,100 in November, 1984 to 293,000 in November, 1985. Total joblessness increased slightly from

Job Service . . .

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
November 1985 a/

	November b/ 1985	October c/ 1985	November 1984	October 1984	Net Change From October 1985	Net Change From November 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	320,000	320,500	319,900	319,600	- 500	100
Total Employment	293,000	292,600	293,100	292,000	400	- 100
Total Unemployment	27,000	27,900	26,800	27,700	- 900	200
Unemployment Rate d/	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.7	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,055,300	2,047,900	1,994,900	1,982,200	7,400	60,400
Total Employment	1,975,800	1,967,400	1,920,900	1,903,000	8,400	54,900
Total Unemployment	79,500	80,500	73,900	79,100	-1,000	5,600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.0	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,735,300	1,727,400	1,674,900	1,662,500	7,900	60,400
Total Employment	1,682,800	1,674,800	1,627,800	1,611,100	8,000	55,000
Total Unemployment	52,500	52,600	47,100	51,500	- 100	5,400
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

26,800 in November, 1984 to 27,000 in November, 1985. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate declined from 6.9 percent in November, 1984 to 6.7 percent in November, 1985.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

The Area and Suburban unemployment rates held steady over the month, at 3.9 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively. The increase in Area employment from 1,967,400 in October to 1,975,800 in November and the decline in joblessness from 80,500 in October to 79,500 in November were insufficient to cause any significant change in the Area's jobless rate. Similarly, the gain in Suburban employment from 1,674,800 in October to 1,682,800 in November and the decline in unemployment from 52,600 in October to 52,500 in November resulted in no significant movement in the Suburban unemployment rate.

Over the past year (November, 1984 to November, 1985) the Area and Suburban jobless rates have increased slightly, both by 0.2 percentage point. In both the Area and Suburbs, the rise in employment (2.9 percent and 3.4 percent) was offset by faster rising joblessness (7.8 percent and 11.5 percent), resulting in higher jobless rates over the year.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,613 in November--up 124 from October. In November, 1985, 52.1 percent of all UI recipients were males, with clerical and sales workers comprising 27.4 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.3 weeks for all claimants in November, up 0.5 weeks from the previous month.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

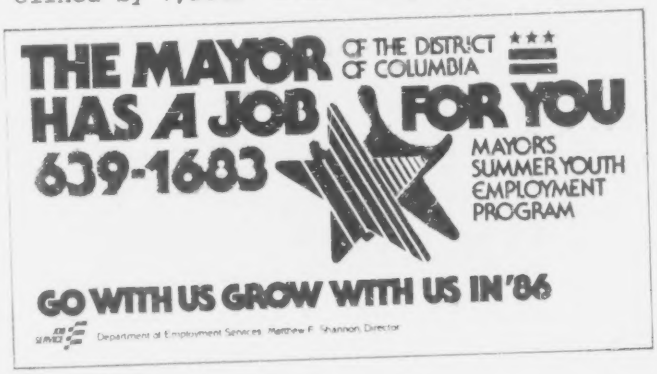
	Nov. a/ 1985	Oct. b/ 1985	Nov. 1984
Washington, D.C.	8.4	8.7	8.4
Alexandria City	4.7	4.5	3.6
Fairfax City	3.4	3.7	3.2
Falls Church City	3.9	3.9	4.1
Manassas City	3.0	3.5	2.2
Manassas Park City	1.9	2.0	1.8
Arlington County	4.0	3.9	3.1
Fairfax County	3.3	3.2	2.3
Prince William County	2.8	2.8	2.0
Loudoun County	2.7	2.8	2.1
Stafford County	3.0	3.3	2.4
Montgomery County	2.4	2.5	2.8
Prince Georges County	3.1	3.1	3.3
Frederick County	2.3	2.3	3.4
Calvert County	2.6	2.8	4.0
Charles County	2.4	2.3	2.6

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

The jump in the median duration in the current spell of insured unemployment was due to the increase in the base period in October, when there was a surge in initial claims. This increase in the median duration in the current spell over the month is seasonal, reflecting the increase in initial claims associated with the new base period in October, 1985. Over the month, the median duration of insured unemployment increased from 9.7 weeks to 10.1 for males and from 10.2 weeks to 10.6 weeks for females.

Since November, 1984, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 1,264. Over the year, though,


THE MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HAS A JOB FOR YOU
639-1603
MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM
GO WITH US GROW WITH US IN '86
Department of Employment Services, Matthew E. Shannon, Director

the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment has increased slightly form 10.0 weeks to 10.3 weeks.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
November 1985

	Nov. a/ 1985	Oct. b/ 1985	Nov. 1984
Total	9,613	9,489	10,877
Sex			
Male	5,009	4,887	5,527
Female	4,604	4,602	5,350
Occupation			
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	2,415	2,495	2,607
Clerical & Sales	2,637	2,703	2,872
Service	2,283	2,178	2,370
Farm, Fish, Forest	60	57	74
Processing	37	31	39
Machine Trade	143	151	155
Benchwork	70	65	72
Structural	1,037	917	806
Misc. & INA	931	892	1,882

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
November 1985

Duration and Sex	Nov. a/ 1985	Oct. b/ 1985	Nov. 1984
Total	9,613	9,489	10,877
1-2 Weeks	1,308	1,550	1,623
3-4 Weeks	1,220	1,092	1,415
5-14 Weeks	3,841	3,827	4,343
15-26 Weeks	3,244	3,020	3,496
Median Duration			
All Claimants	10.3	9.9	10.0
Males	10.1	9.7	9.7
Females	10.6	10.2	10.3

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.
b/ Preliminary
c/ Revised

Source: DOES/LMIR

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

When we set out to fill a position in your organization, your needs and requirements are our first concern. Our staff professionals will visit your office to better assess your particular needs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

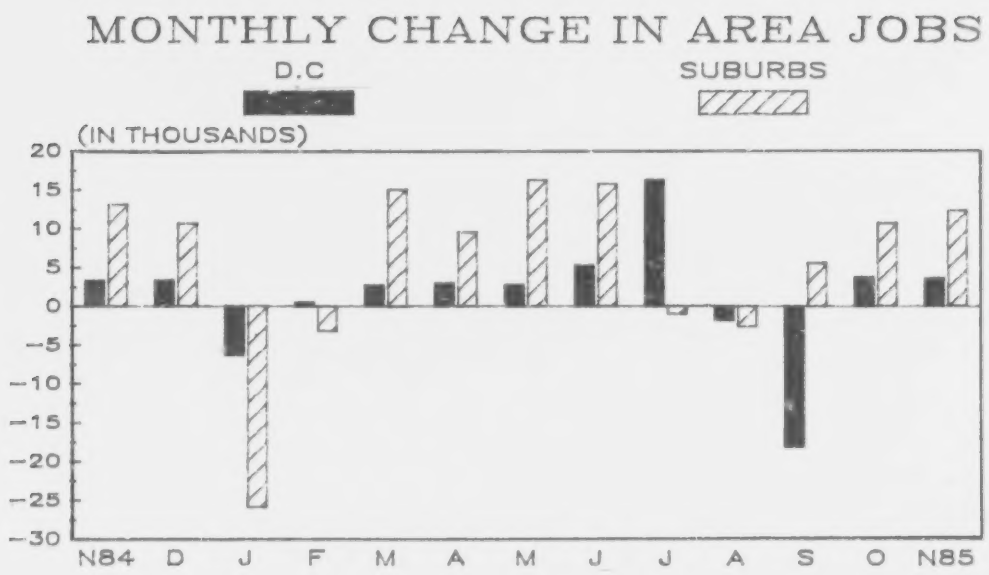
For the month of November, there were a record 630,500 jobs in the District --an increase of 3,600 from October. Sixty-nine percent of this increase was generated by hiring in the private sector. The Services industry led with 1,600 jobs, followed by seasonal hiring in Retail Trade with 1,000 jobs. Construction experienced a decline of 100 jobs (0.8 percent). Employment in virtually all of the other industries (Manufacturing, Transportation, and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate) remained stagnant between October and November. Over the month, public sector growth (1,100 jobs) was concentrated in the District Government (700 jobs).

Compared to November of last year, District employment rose by 2.5 percent (15,100 jobs). The private sector accounted for sixty-eight percent (10,200 jobs) of the total. Not surprisingly, sixty-seven percent of private sector growth was in Services with 6,800 jobs; Other Services (2,400 jobs) and Business Services (2,200 jobs) were the big gainers, while Health Services (-200 jobs) was the sole loser.

Over the past five years (November, 1980 to November, 1985) the private sector has continued to grow substantially. The leading industry is Services, with an increase of 27,600 jobs followed by Retail Trade with 4,900 jobs. Since November, 1980, Wholesale Trade (-1,600 jobs) Construction (-600 jobs), and Manufacturing (-400 jobs) have decreased. The public sector has declined drastically over the past five years by 14,500 jobs. The Federal Government accounted for all (16,300 jobs) of the public sector decline.

Job Growth in the Suburbs

The number of Suburban jobs rose by 12,300 between October and November of this year, due to strong advances in both the public and private sectors.

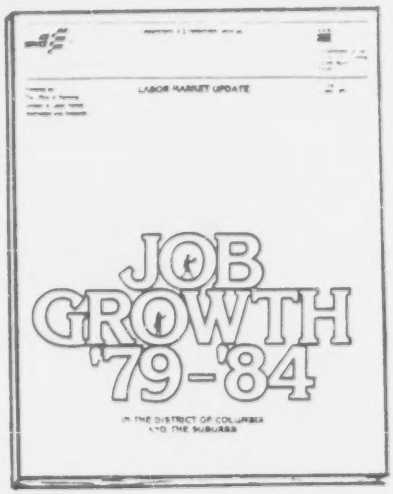


Private sector employment rose by 9,200 over the month--a 0.9 percent increase. Wholesale/Retail Trade led all industries with an increase of 7,100 jobs, followed by Manufacturing and Services, both with 900 jobs, and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (700 jobs). Transportation (-300 jobs) and Construction (-100 jobs) declined marginally over the month. Public sector growth resulted from increases in both Federal Government (100 jobs) and State and Local Government (3,000 jobs).

Over the year (November, 1984 compared to November, 1985) the Suburban economy has experienced an exuberant growth of 63,000 new jobs (5.1 percent). The private sector accounted for ninety-six percent of this growth, with 60,800 jobs. Growth was especially strong in Services (22,400 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (14,500 jobs), and Construction (12,100 jobs). The Trade and Services industries are invariably the long-term growth leaders in the Suburban economy. In the public sector, State and Local Government contributed 7,000 new jobs, while the Federal Government experienced a reduction of 4,700 jobs over the year.

Job Growth in the Metropolitan Area

Between October and November of 1985, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area rose by 15,900--an increase of 0.8 percent. Seventy-four percent of this



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The Labor Market Update "Job Growth '79-'84" compares job creation over the past five years for the Area, the District, Northern Virginia, and the Maryland suburbs. Free copies may be obtained by calling the Labor Makert Information Division (202) 639-1642 or the D.C. Occupational Information Coodinating Committee (202) 639-1083.

EMPLOYMENT **CES**

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

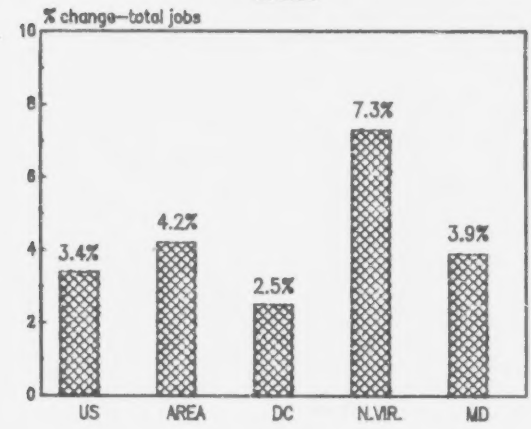
INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	November a/	October b/	November	November a/	October b/	November
	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
TOTAL	630.5	626.9	615.4	1,920.3	1,904.4	1,842.1
Total Private Sector	371.1	368.6	360.9	1,365.8	1,354.1	1,294.8
Manufacturing	14.9	14.9	14.8	80.0	79.1	78.1
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.6	38.2	37.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6	3.5	3.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.9	20.6	19.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.1	14.2
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.4	40.9	41.1
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.6	11.8	30.2	29.6	29.8
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.3	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.3	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Construction	11.9	12.0	11.4	111.7	111.9	99.1
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.7	26.7	26.1	89.8	90.1	85.1
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.2	4.3	4.4
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	39.0	36.3
All Transportation	8.8	8.8	8.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	17.6	46.8	46.8	44.4
Trade	66.9	65.9	64.9	392.0	383.9	375.5
Wholesale	9.9	9.9	9.8	71.9	71.4	70.0
Retail	57.0	56.0	55.1	320.1	312.5	305.5
General Merchandise	5.1	4.8	4.9	40.2	37.7	39.5
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.9	43.1	41.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.0	33.9	32.6
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.0	21.2	22.2
Eating and Drinking Places	28.9	28.6	27.6	105.3	104.3	99.2
All Other Retail	23.0	22.6	22.6	74.7	72.3	70.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.3	36.3	36.1	111.5	110.8	105.5
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.1	21.6	21.5	20.8
All Other	29.0	29.0	29.0	89.9	89.3	84.7
Services	214.3	212.7	207.5	579.8	577.3	550.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.4	12.5	12.0	29.2	29.1	27.5
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.1	22.7	22.0	21.2
Business Services	44.7	44.4	42.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.5	30.4	30.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.3	21.0	19.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.9	30.7	30.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	70.3	69.5	67.9	527.9	526.2	501.9
Government	259.4	258.3	254.5	554.5	550.3	547.3
Federal Government	209.7	209.3	206.4	351.7	351.2	353.1
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	202.8	199.1	194.2
D.C. Government	44.6	43.9	43.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

over-the-month increase occurred in the private sector, where growth was dominated by Wholesale/Retail Trade (8,100 jobs) and Services (2,500 jobs). The rise in the number of jobs in Wholesale/Retail Trade reflected the optimism of retailers as the holiday shopping season approached. Eighty-eight percent of the growth in Wholesale/Retail Trade occurred in the Suburbs. Slight increases were registered in Manufacturing (900) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (700). Transportation (-300 jobs) and Construction (-200 jobs) declined marginally. Public sector growth expanded in both Federal Government (500 jobs) and State and Local Government (3,700 jobs).

COMPARITIVE GROWTH RATES
IN TOTAL JOBS
NOVEMBER '84 TO NOVEMBER '85



Over the year (November, 1984 compared to November, 1985) the Area registered strong gains in the private (71,000 jobs) and public sectors (7,200 jobs). In the private sector, employment was up 5.5 percent. The Services industry dominated growth with 29,200 jobs followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade (16,500) and Construction (12,600). These industries continue to be the sustaining forces in the Suburban and the Area job growth. Public sector growth occurred in State and Local Government (8,600 jobs). The number of Federal jobs decreased over the year by 1,400.

In spite of the decline in Federal employment of 13,500 jobs (-3.7 percent) over the past five years (November, 1980 to November, 1985) the Metropolitan Area has continued to demonstrate strong growth. Total employment grew by 16 percent over the past five years with 270,900 jobs. The private sector contributed substantially with Services leading all industries.

ESTHER HARRELL RETIRES

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For more than a decade, Esther Harrell prepared the Area Labor Summary's estimates of monthly wage and salary employment. Mrs. Harrell was LMIR's resident expert on industrial job growth in the District and the Metropolitan Area. As such, her consultation was widely sought by local industrial researchers and economists. Mrs. Harrell's retirement follows more than 33 years of Federal and District Government service.

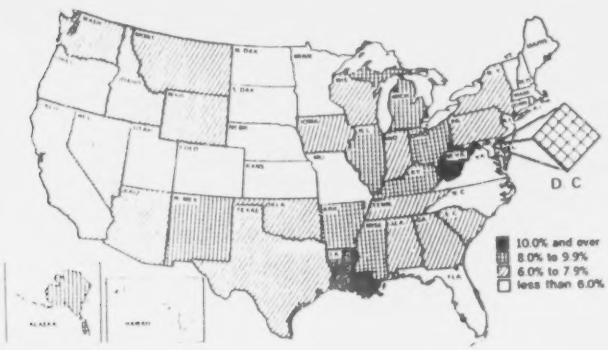
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In October, 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 3.9 percent unemployment rate, had the twenty-seventh lowest rate of the 253 areas reporting.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate at 3.9 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate of 2.9 percent,

down from 3.5 percent posted in September. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.4 percent rate, up from 5.2 percent in September. The Washington Area's jobless rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years. The Washington Area's rate was 4.0 percent in October of last year.

Unemployment Rates by State, October 1985



When the District of Columbia (with an October preliminary rate of 8.7 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District was tied with Arkansas for the 9th highest jobless rate. In August and September, the District had the 5th highest unemployment rate. Virginia's unemployment rate at 5.3 percent was unchanged over the month, while Maryland's rate at 4.4 percent was up 0.1 percentage point. Virginia and Maryland ranked 35th and 45th, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Only two states, West Virginia (12.5 percent) and Louisiana (10.9 percent), had double-digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--2.6 percent. Of the 25 states reporting over-the-year declines in unemployment rates for October, nine had decreases of 1.0percentage point or more. States with the largest decreases were West Virginia (2.9 percentage points), Alabama (2.6 percentage points), North Carolina (1.8 percentage points), Florida (1.7 percentage points), and Oregon (1.6 percentage points). Over the year, unemployment rates rose 1.0 percentage point or more in seven States--Arizona, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District of Columbia was tied with Houston, Texas for the ninth highest jobless rate at 8.7 percent in October, 1985. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 8.8 percent. This was up 0.4 percentage point from the average of 8.4 percent in September. Of the selected cities, 16 posted lower jobless rates, 7 recorded higher unemployment rates, and one was unchanged over the year.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate (17.0 percent). On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts (3.9 percent) had the lowest rate for the fourth consecutive month. Gary posted the largest over-the-year decline, a drop of 6.2 percentage points. The unemployment rate for Texas seems to be creeping upwards as both Houston and Dallas reported over-the-year increases of 2.5 and 2.3 percentage points, respectively. New Orleans' jobless rate was up 1.8 percentage points over the year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	October 1985	October 1984
1. Gary, IN	17.0	23.2
2. Cleveland, OH	12.8	13.5
3. Dayton, OH	11.1	11.4
4. Newark, NJ	11.0	10.1
5. New Orleans, LA	10.9	9.1
6. Chicago, IL	10.2	9.6
7. Buffalo, NY	9.9	10.8
8. Cincinnati, OH	9.4	10.4
9. Houston, TX	8.7	6.2
10. District of Columbia	8.7	8.7
11. Birmingham, AL	8.5	12.3
12. New York, NY	8.4	9.7
13. St. Louis, MO	8.3	9.1
14. Miami, FL	8.2	10.9
15. Los Angeles, CA	7.8	8.6

16.	Atlanta, GA	7.7	6.9
17.	Pittsburgh, PA	7.4	8.6
18.	Milwaukee, WI	7.3	7.2
19.	Columbus, OH	7.1	7.8
20.	Baltimore, MD	7.1	7.4
21.	Philadelphia, PA	6.3	7.3
22.	Dallas, TX	6.2	3.9
23.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.1	6.6
24.	Boston, MA	3.9	4.1

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

LMI-TID-BIT

In October, 1985, the District, with 612,100 jobs had more jobs than 15 States. The Washington Metropolitan Statistics Area, with 1,904,900 jobs, had more jobs than 34 States. Only California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin had more jobs than the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area.

WORKER'S COMPENSATION BENEFITS INCREASE

The Department notified approximately 300 insurance companies and self-insured employers in the District that the maximum weekly benefit payment for worker's compensation will be $431.70. The 4.4 percent increase went into effect January 1,1986. The prior maximum was $413.26 per week.

The new maximum weekly benefit will affect new claims as well as present payments to injured workers in the private sector who are totally and permanently disabled. The increase also applies to dependents of workers who died from a work-related injury. Temporarily disabled workers will not be affected by the change. Currently, only 14 totally disabled claimants and 47 survivors are receiving benefits under the Worker's Compensation Program.

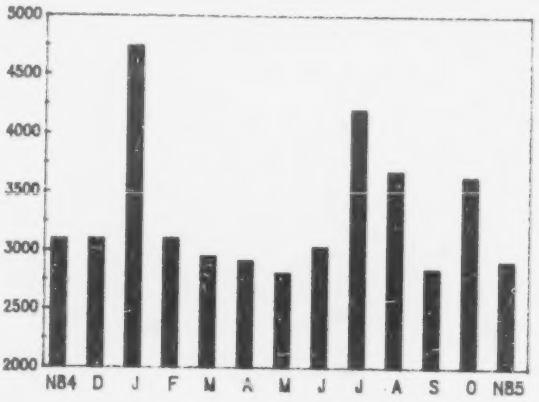
The amount of the maximum weekly benefit payment is based upon the average weekly wage of private sector employees in the District. In June, 1985 the average reached $431.70.

The Worker's Compensation Program for private sector employees in the City has been administered by the Department of Employment Services, since July, 1982. Prior to that time, the program was administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, under the Federal Longshoremen and Harbor Workers Compensation Act. District Government workers are covered under a separate program known as the Disability Compensation Program. Workers covered under the Disability Compensation Program are unaffected by the change.

In Maryland, the maximum benefit went to $344 on January 1, 1986, and the maximum in Virginia is $311, with no increase anticipated before July 1.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

INITIAL UI CLAIMS ALL PROGRAMS



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

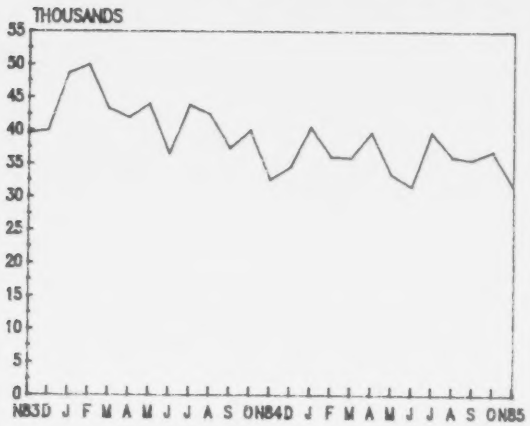
Unemployment compensation benefits to claimants whose former place of work was the District of Columbia amounted to

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
November 1985

	November 1985	October 1985	November 1984	% Change From October 1985	% Change From November 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,748	3,386	2,855	- 18.8	- 3.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,479	35,212	31,669	- 13.4	- 3.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	28,498	33,171	28,583	- 14.1	- 0.3
Total Benefits Paid	$4,168,910	$4,827,551	$3,986,039	- 13.6	+ 4.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$146.29	$145.54	$139.45	+ 0.5	+ 4.9
Number of First Payments	1,514	1,788	1,504	- 15.3	+ 0.7
Number of Final Payments	687	902	808	- 23.8	- 15.0
Total Beneficiaries	8,389	8,680	8,390	- 3.4	- 0.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	18.8	18.6	19.0	+ 1.1	- 1.1
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	106	178	172	- 40.4	- 38.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,875	3,401	3,875	- 15.5	- 25.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,766	3,260	3,407	- 15.2	- 18.8
Total Benefits Paid	$471,079	$561,496	$551,247	- 16.1	- 14.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$170.31	$172.24	$161.80	- 1.1	+ 5.3
Number of First Payments	124	157	162	- 21.0	- 23.5
Number of Final Payments	73	91	96	- 19.8	- 24.0
Total Beneficiaries	792	837	990	- 5.4	- 20.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	22.3	20.8	21.0	+ 7.2	+ 6.2
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	58	66	67	- 12.1	- 13.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	639	751	801	- 14.9	- 20.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	511	579	596	- 11.7	- 14.3
Total Benefits Paid	$ 88,450	$100,669	$ 95,609	- 12.1	- 7.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.09	$173.87	$160.42	- 0.4	+ 7.9
Number of First Payments	43	57	48	- 24.6	- 10.4
Number of Final Payments	33	30	0	+ 10.0	+100.0
Total Beneficiaries	167	172	185	- 2.9	- 9.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	11.9	10.2	12.4	+ 16.7	- 4.0
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,912	3,630	3,094	- 19.8	- 5.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,993	39,364	36,345	- 13.6	- 6.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,775	37,010	32,586	- 14.1	- 2.5
Total Benefits Paid	$4,728,439	$5,489,716	$4,632,895	- 13.9	+ 2.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$148.81	$148.33	$142.17	+ 0.3	+ 4.7
Number of First Payments	1,681	2,002	1,714	- 16.0	- 1.9
Number of Final Payments	793	1,023	904	- 22.5	- 12.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,348	9,689	9,565	- 3.5	- 2.3
Average Weeks of Duration d/	18.9	18.5	19.0	+ 2.2	- 0.5

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.
d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

UI WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL PROGRAMS NOVEMBER '83 TO NOVEMBER '85



$4.7 million in November, 1985. The outlay was 14 percent below last month. All other activities were also down from October. At that time, the surge of filers at the change of the base period for determining benefits pushed the level to a seasonal high. Initial claims, the most sensitive barometer to this phenomenon--at 2,912 in November, were 20 percent below last month. Weeks claimed and weeks compensated were both down at approximately the same relative level as benefits--at 14 percent.

The annual trend in benefit activities continues downward. The outlay from January to November, 1985 was $58.0 million, compared to $65.1 million in 1984 and $89.0 million in 1983. An improving economy and changes in provisions in the U.I. Law, in 1983, decreasing the maximum duration of benefits from 34 to 26 weeks, and durational disqualification for job-related misconduct or refusal of suitable work are the major contributing factors to this trend.

1986 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS INCREASE

The maximum weekly benefits paid to claimants for unemployment insurance increased from $206 per week to $250 for all new claims filed on or after January 6, 1986. Since December, 1981 the maximum weekly benefit in the District has been capped at $206 to restore the solvency of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. The fund at one time owed the Federal Government nearly $116 million for money the District had borrowed to pay benefits.

The increase to $250 per week was legislated by the District Council last March. The new legislation incorporated recommendations made by the Unemployment Insurance Study Commission, composed of representatives of business, organized labor, and the public sector. This commission was established by the D.C. City Council to overhaul the District's UI system.

The Unemployment Trust Fund is financed by taxes paid by District employers and is used exclusively to pay employment insurance benefits. Because of high levels of unemployment in the late 1970's and early 1980's, the District began to borrow from the Federal Government in 1975. The loans were repaid in June, 1985. This means that the UI Trust Fund will again earn interest from the U.S. Treasury. Retirement of the loan also means that District employers are eligible for the full 90 percent offset credit on their federal unemployment tax. While the loan was outstanding, the offset credit had been reduced.

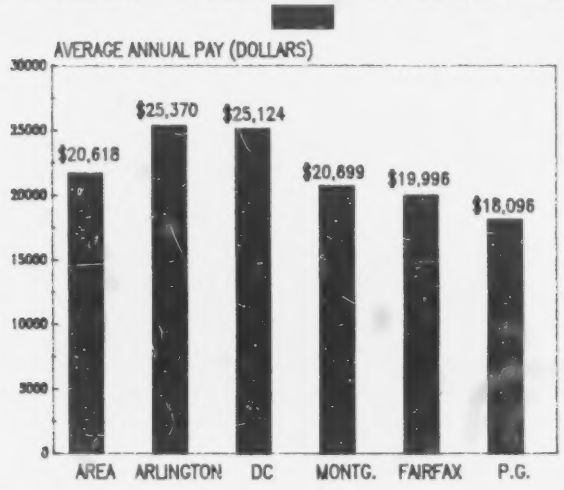
The Unemployment Insurance Program provides temporary income as partial compensation for lost wages to eligible unemployed workers. Weekly benefits are generally paid for a period of 26 weeks.

D.C. is business.

AREA PROFILE: AVERAGE PAY IN WASHINGTON JURISDICTIONS—1983 AND 1984

On average, workers in the Washington Area were paid $21,693 in 1984. However, average pay among metro area jurisdictions varied widely. Persons working in Arlington were paid $25,370 or about one percent more than those working in the District. On the other hand, District workers earned 17.6 percent more than workers employed in Montgomery County, 20.5 percent more than in those who worked in Fairfax County and 27.7 percent more than those who worked in Prince Georges County. In terms of absolutes, average annual pay ranged from the high of $25,370 in Arlington County to a low of only $12,784 in Manassas Park, or a wage differential of almost 50 percent.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY IN THE WASHINGTON AREA: 1984



Similarly, increases in average pay ranged from 7.9 percent in Manassas, Virginia to only 1.9 percent in Calvert County, Maryland. Among the larger jurisdictions, average pay expanded the fastest in Montgomery County (7.4 percent) followed by Prince George's (6.1 percent), the District (5.3 percent), and Fairfax County (4.4 percent). Among this group, only Fairfax County lagged behind the average of the area (5.2 percent).

AVERAGE PAY IN WASHINGTON AREA JURISDICTIONS: 1983-84

JURISDICTION	AVER. PAY 1983	AVER. PAY 1984	%CHANGE 83-84
AREA (MSA)	$20,618	$21,693	5.2
Arlington Co.	24,508	25,370	3.5
District	23,870	25,124	5.3
Manassas	21,061	22,719	7.9
Montgomery Co.	19,267	20,699	7.4
Fairfax Co.	19,128	19,966	4.4
Alexandria	18,381	19,510	6.1
Fairfax City	17,882	19,015	6.3
Prince George's Co.	17,069	18,096	6.1
Loudoun Co.	16,607	17,555	5.7
Falls Church City	16,286	16,607	2.1
Charles Co.	14,545	15,575	7.1
Prince William Co.	14,625	15,387	5.2
Frederick Co.	14,187	15,060	6.2
Stafford Co.	13,889	14,432	3.9
Calvert Co.	13,297	13,548	1.9
Manassas Park	12,302	12,784	3.9

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. (1984 preliminary)

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of November, 1985 increased $7.71. Average Weekly Hours were down 0.3 an hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose 28¢ an hour.

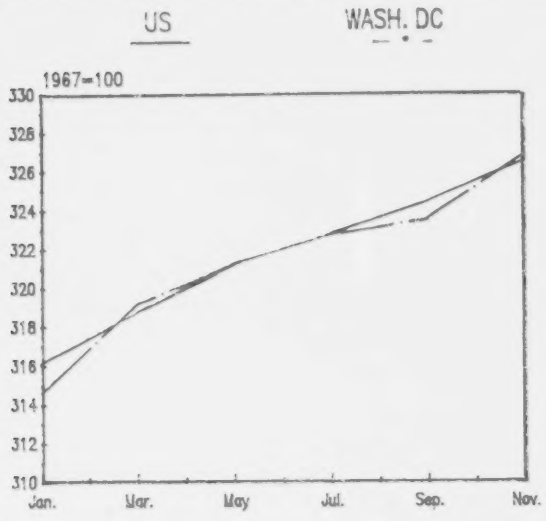
The most significant increase occurred in Other Non-Durable Goods. Weekly Earnings were up $17.87, as Weekly Hours rose 0.7 an hour. Hourly Earnings increased 30¢ an hour. The increase was due to overtime being worked.

Printing and Publishing showed the most significant decrease. Weekly Earnings were down $8.83. Weekly Hours were up 0.3 an hour. Hourly Earnings were down 36¢ an hour. Less overtime being worked was the cause of the decrease.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.0 percent to 326.9 (1967=100), during the two months ended in November, 1985. For the 12-month

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES: US & WASHINGTON DC AREA–1985



period ended in November, the local CPI-U rose 3.7 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.9 percent from September to November. The November level of 330.5 was 3.5 percent higher than in November, 1984.

The 1.0 percent price advance in the CPI-U from September to November follows a moderate increase of 0.1 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Increases were recorded for all the major categories of consumer spending, especially housing and transportation. The housing index rose 0.9 percent, largely due to increases in shelter costs. Homeowners' costs rose 1.7 percent while renters' costs rose 0.6 percent. Among other housing components, the indexes for furniture and bedding, textile housefurnishings, and housekeeping supplies advanced while lower cost were recorded for electricity.

The transportation index rose 1.3 percent, reflecting higher costs of automobile insurance, new cars, maintenance and repairs, and tires.

Food and beverage prices rose 0.9 percent from September to November. Grocery store food prices rose a moderate 0.3 percent, prices of food consumed away from home rose 1.2 percent and alcoholic beverages rose 4.1 percent.

Among other categories of consumer spending, medical care costs rose, primarily due to higher charges for

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) a/

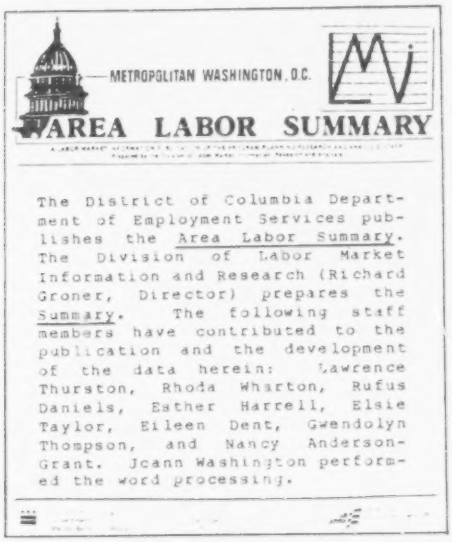
Expenditure Category	November 1985	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	326.6	0.6	3.6
Washington Area	326.9	1.0	3.7
Food & Beverage	317.7	0.9	3.7
Housing	342.8	0.9	3.7
Apparel & Upkeep	234.9	0.4	5.2
Transportation	313.6	1.3	2.3
Medical Care	436.4	1.5	6.7
Entertainment	265.1	1.6	3.4
Other Goods & Services	333.0	1.3	5.5
Special Index:			
Energy b/	172.4	1.4	4.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

a/ 1967=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.

professional and other medical care services. The cost of entertainment services were also higher. The index for apparel and upkeep rose 0.4 percent as price increased for men's apparel, women's footwear, and jewelry and luggage were offset by lower prices for women's apparel. Educational expenses were also higher.


METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.
AREA LABOR SUMMARY
The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Jcann Washington performed the word processing.

CORRECTION

The December, 1985 edition of the ALS contained a Census Profile on the types of jobs held by District residents. The article included a table on the distribution of jobs in the District (page 10). This table had several ommissions in the industry portion. A corrected table follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF JOBS IN THE DISTRICT AND DISTRICT JOBS HELD BY DISTRICT RESIDENTS: 1980

INDUSTRY	JOBS IN DISTRICT (%)	D.C. RESIDENTS WORKING IN D.C. (%)
Construction	3.6	2.6
Manufacturing	4.6	4.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	6.8	6.7
Wholesale Trade	1.2	0.9
Retail Trade	10.2	9.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6	6.3
Business and Repair Services	7	6.5
Personal Services	5.5	5
Professional & Related Services	27.7	29.8
Public Administration	25.9	27.4
All Other Industries	1.5	1.3
(TOTAL ALL --%)	100	100

Source: Census-Journey to Work: Characteristics of Workers in Metropolitan areas (PC 80-2-6D) rev. Jan. 1986.

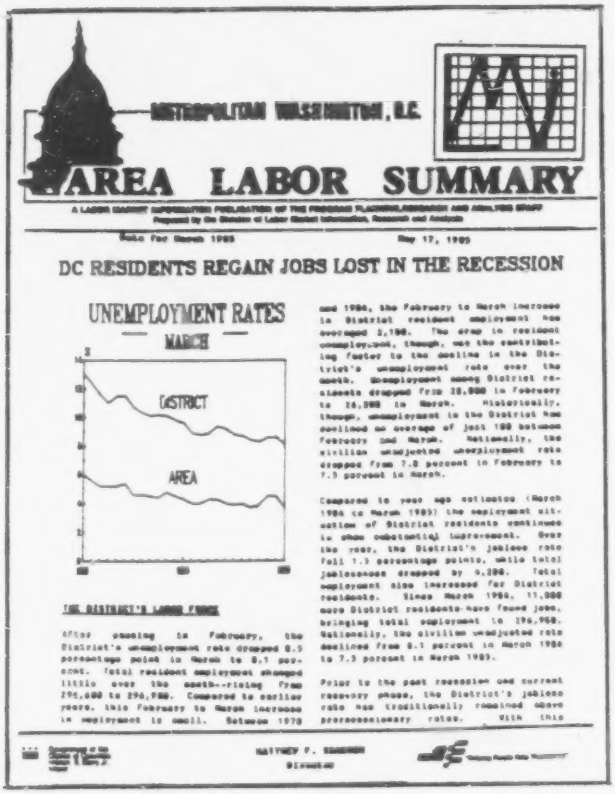
EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
November 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1985	October 1985	November 1984	November 1985	October 1985	November 1984	November 1985	October 1985	November 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	419.04	411.33	394.91	38.8	39.1	39.1	10.80	10.52	10.10
Durable Goods	381.71	364.72	354.73	41.9	40.3	41.2	9.11	9.05	8.61
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	404.97	403.62	366.36	44.6	44.5	42.6	a/ 9.08	9.07	c/ 8.60
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	403.01	393.23	353.60	42.2	41.7	41.6	j/ 9.55	9.43	j/ 8.50
Other Durable Goods	352.35	330.17	351.01	40.5	37.1	40.3	b/ 8.70	c/ 8.63	l/ 8.71
Non-durable Goods	450.17	452.52	426.34	36.1	36.0	37.3	12.47	12.57	11.43
Food & Kindred Products	552.42	544.60	516.60	34.7	35.0	36.0	a/15.92	c/ 15.56	a/14.35
Printing & Publishing	448.87	457.70	431.47	35.4	35.1	37.1	c/12.68	a/ 13.04	c/11.63
Other Non-Durable Goods	328.86	310.99	291.05	42.0	41.3	40.2	a/ 7.83	c/ 7.53	7.24

Total Production Workers	November '85	October '85	November '84
	35,000	34,700	34,500

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
g/ Shorter work week.
j/ Longer work week.
k/ Less business other than seasonal.
l/ More business, other than seasonal.
m/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND JOB STATISTICS



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

DC RESIDENTS REGAIN JOBS LOST IN THE RECESSION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

MARCH

THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

After soaring in February, the District's unemployment rate dropped 0.9 percentage point in March to 8.1 percent. Total resident employment changed little over the month--rising from 295,600 to 296,700. Compared to earlier years, this February to March increase in employment is small. Between 1979 and 1984, the February to March increase in District resident employment has averaged 3,100. The drop in resident unemployment, though, was the contributing factor to the decline in the District's unemployment rate over the month. Unemployment among District residents dropped from 28,000 to 24,000 in March. Historically, though, unemployment in the District has declined an average of just 100 between February and March. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate dropped from 7.8 percent in February to 7.3 percent in March.

Compared to year ago estimates (March 1984 to March 1985) the employment situation of District residents continues to show substantial improvement. Over the year, the District's jobless rate fell 1.3 percentage points, while total joblessness dropped by 9,200. Total employment also increased for District residents. Since March 1984, 11,000 more District residents have found jobs, bringing total employment to 296,950. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted rate declined from 8.1 percent in March 1984 to 7.3 percent in March 1985).

Prior to the past recession and current recovery phase, the District's jobless rate has traditionally remained above pre-recessionary rates. With this

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1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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